



Microgravity Environment of Non-Orbital Flight Platforms



Section 11

Microgravity Environment of Non-Orbital Flight Platforms

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Topics for Discussion

- **Non-orbital flight platforms**
 - **Terrier-Black Brant sounding rocket**
 - **KC-135 aircraft**
 - bolted-down conditions
 - free-float conditions
- **Accelerometer systems used to measure the environment**
 - **SAMS (Space Acceleration Measurement System)**
 - **SAMS-FF (SAMS-Free Flyer)**



Non-Orbital Flight Platforms

- **Terrier-Black Brant sounding rocket**
 - Launched from White Sands, NM in support of the DARTFire experiment in September, 1997
 - Achieved approximately 500 seconds of flight with a reduced gravity environment
- **KC-135 Aircraft**
 - Operated by NASA Johnson Space Center
 - Achieves reduced gravity environment by flying parabolic trajectories
 - Parabolas provide 15-20 seconds of reduced gravity environment
 - Approximately 40-50 parabolas per flight (campaign)



Accelerometer Systems

- **SAMS characteristics**
 - **Sampling rate and cut-off frequency are selected and fixed before the flight**
 - **For support of KC-135 flights, three SAMS heads were flown**
 - head A, $f_s=250$ and cut-off frequency of $f_c=100$
 - head B, $f_s=500$ and cut-off frequency of $f_c=100$
 - head C, $f_s=25$ and cut-off frequency of $f_c=5$
 - **SAMS unit has been retired from KC-135 service**
- **SAMS-FF characteristics**
 - **Sampling rate and cut-off frequency are selectable before the flight (either fixed or as adjustable during the flight)**
 - **DARTFire mission utilized a variable sampling rate**
 - **uSEG experiment utilized two sampling rates during KC-135 testing ($f_s=800$ and $f_s = 100$)**



Sounding Rocket Environment Characterization

- **Terrier-Black sounding rocket DARTFire flight timeline is shown in the graphic in Figure 11-1**
- **Figure 11-2 illustrates the acceleration vector magnitude for the time period when the sampling rate was 25 samples per second**
 - **environment measured at less than 30 μg root sum square (RSS) for the time interval analyzed**
- **Figure 11-3 is the RSS power spectral density for the time period when the sampling rate was 25 samples per second**
 - **frequency domain characteristics track known disturbance sources originating internal to the DARTFire equipment**
 - Intensified Multispectral Imager filter wheel operates at 5 Hz
 - Infrared Imager filter wheel operates at 1 Hz



KC-135 Environment Characterization

- **Figure 11-4 illustrates the KC-135 overall environment over multiple parabolas during a typical campaign as recorded by SAMS**
- **Figure 11-5 is a detailed plot of the KC-135 environment during the reduced gravity portion of the parabola as recorded by SAMS-FF**
- **Figure 11-6 is a plot of KC-135 parabola recorded in support of SAL experiment. Shows free-float of SAL test equipment and timelines the activity within the parabola**
- **Figure 11-7 is a detailed plot of the free-float period of the parabola**

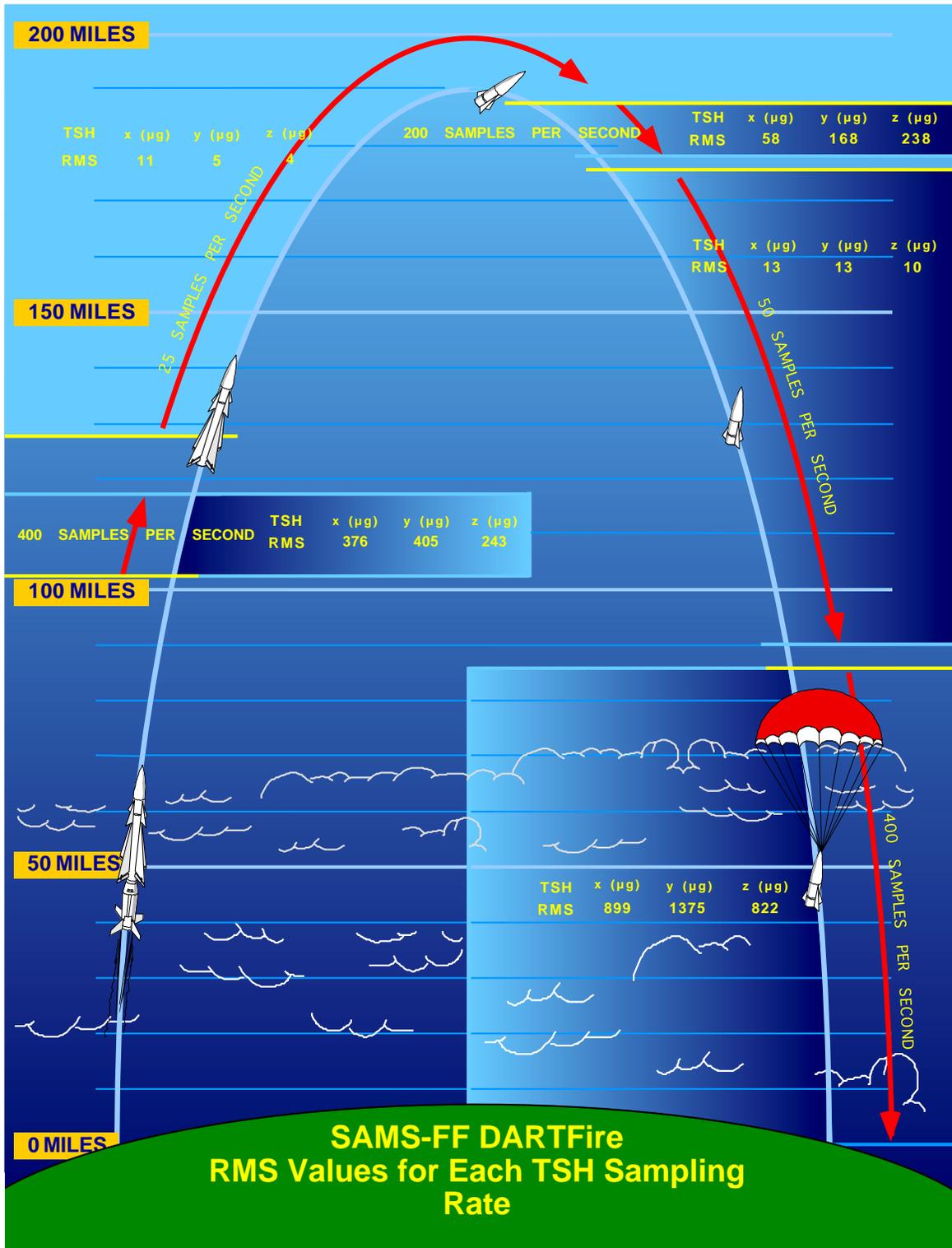


Figure 11-1

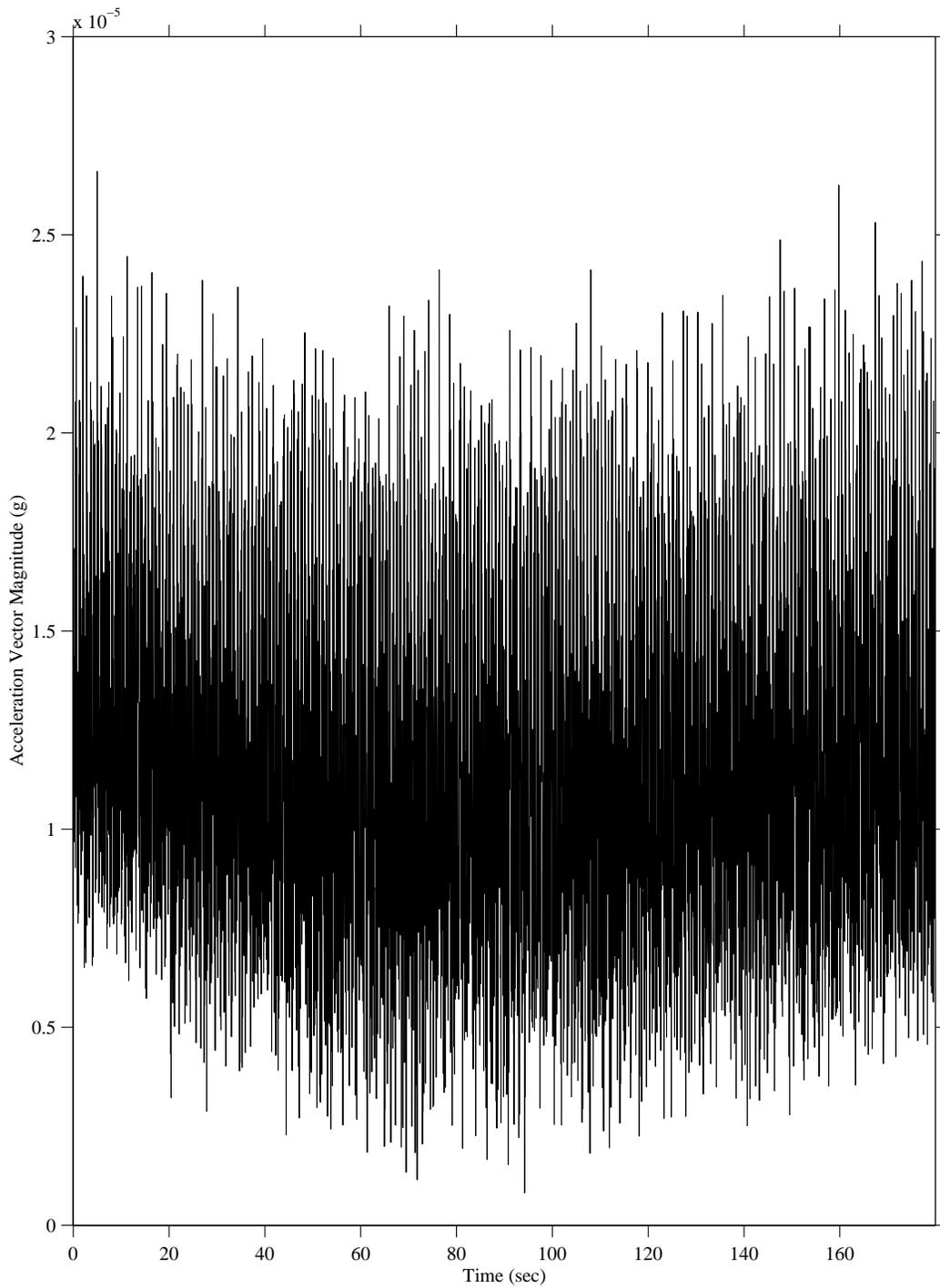


Figure 11-2

Head SAMS-FF DATA, 6.55 Hz

MET Start at 000/00:02:05.027, Hanning k=8

DARTFire Mission

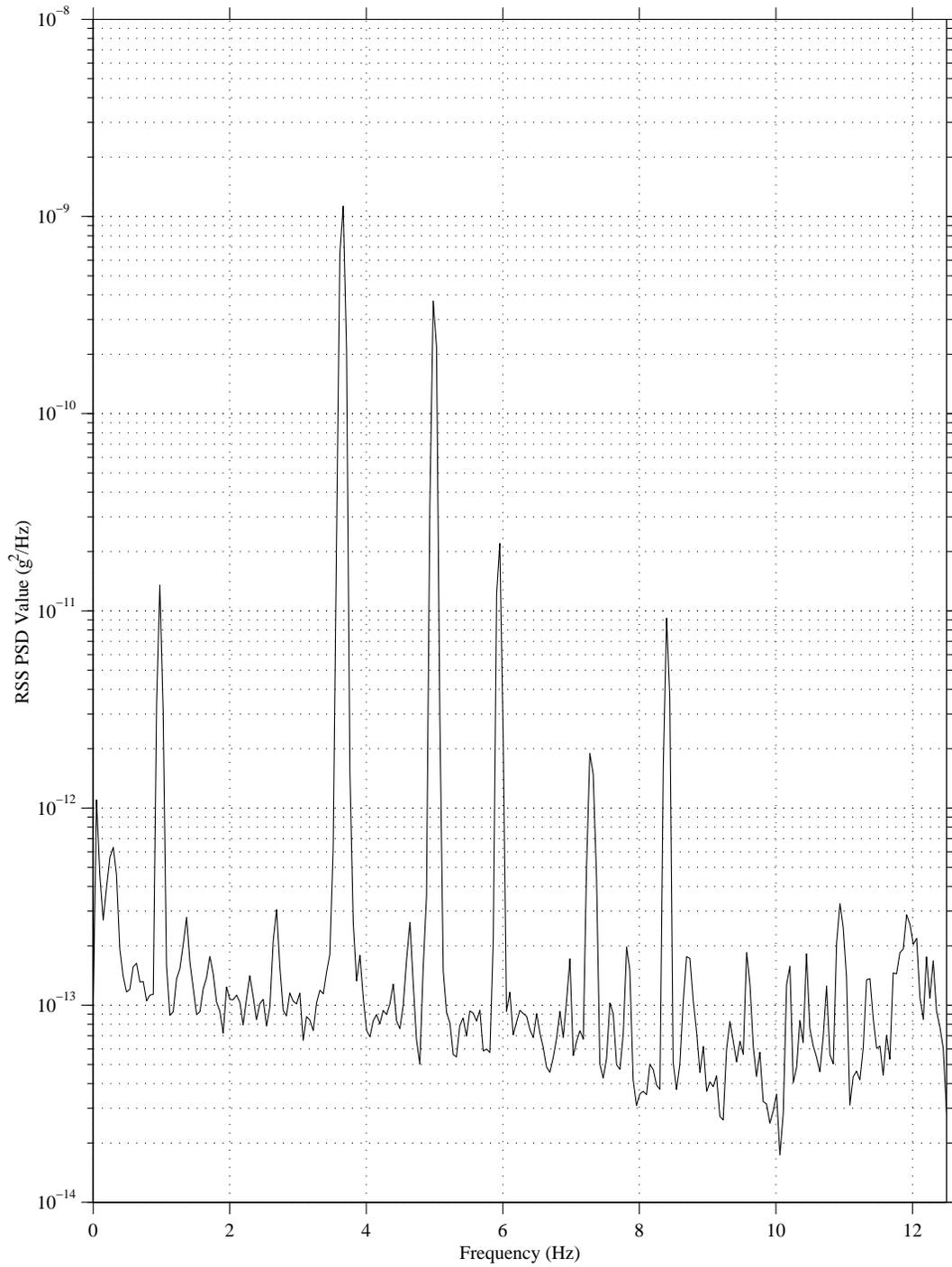
fs= 25 samples per second

RSS Power Spectral Density for Fs=25

SAMS-FF Coordinates

df= 0.048828 Hz

T= 179.988 sec



MATLAB: 11-Aug-1998, 06:05 pm

Figure 11-3

Head C, 5.0 Hz
fs=25.0 samples per second

Multiple KC-135 Parabolas Without De-Meaning
MET Start at 055/15:09:59.992

KC-135
KC-135 Coordinates
T=300.0 seconds

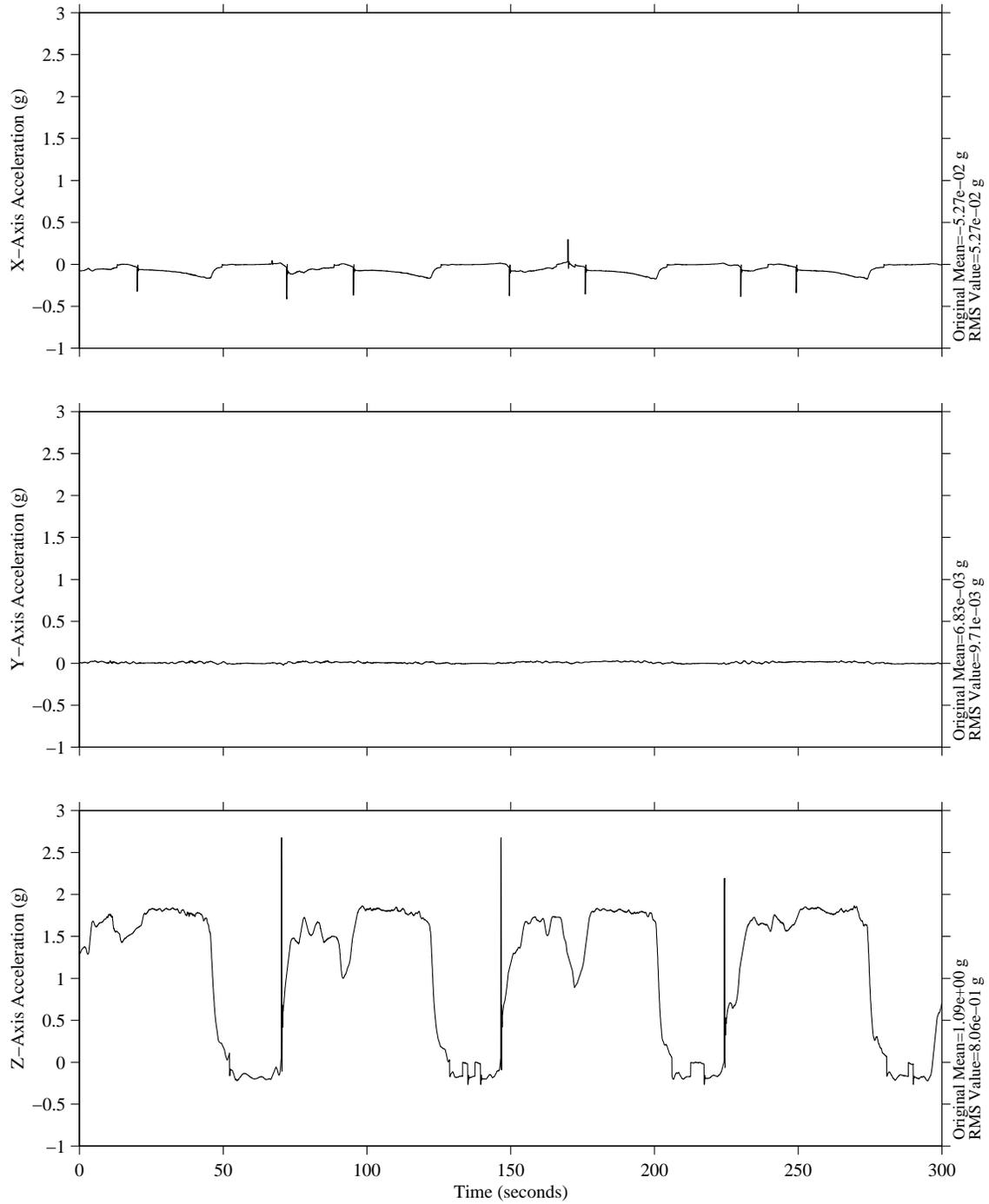


Figure 11-4

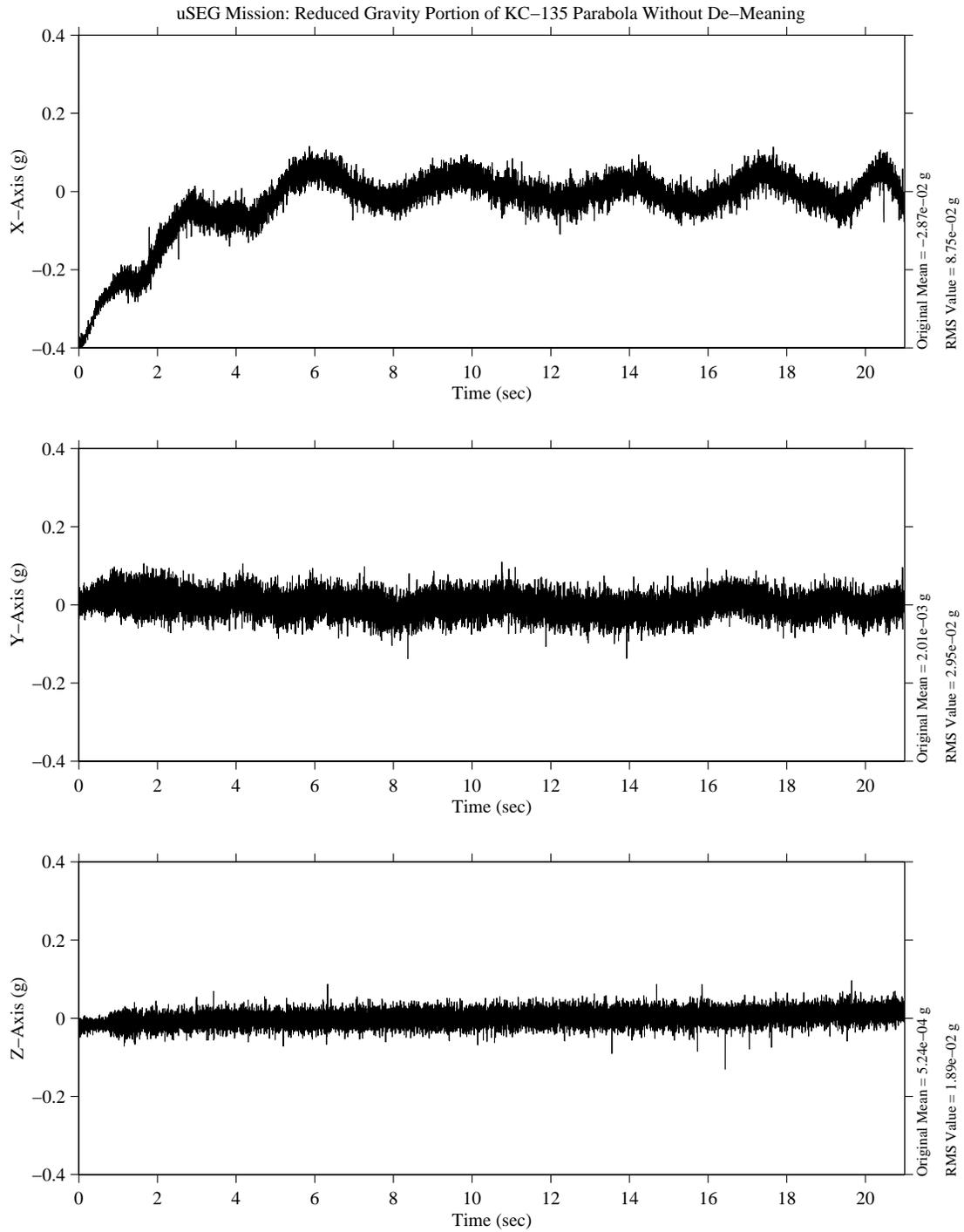


Figure 11-5

Acceleration History Data Set #31

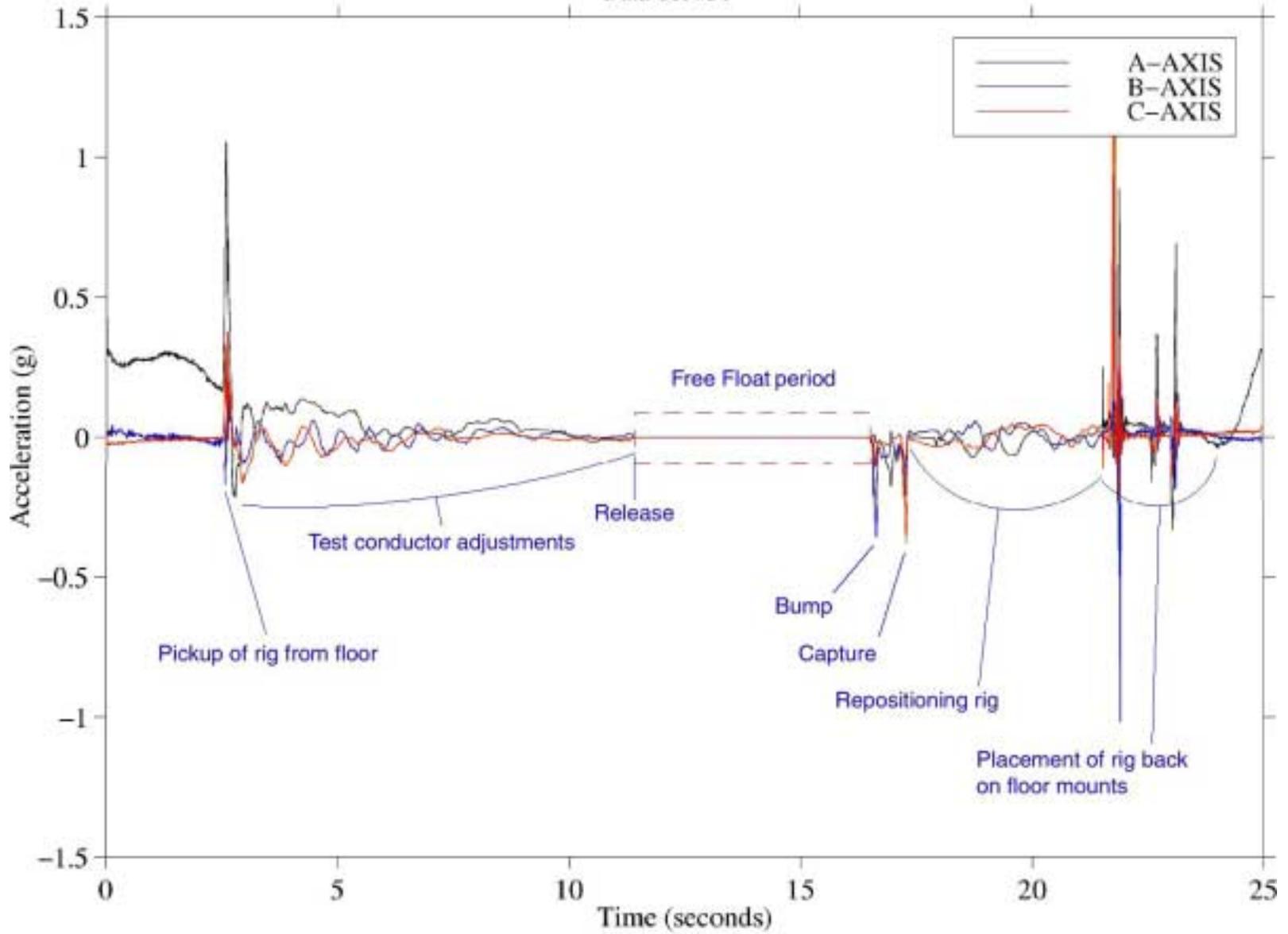


Figure 11-6

Figure 11-6: SAMS-FF Data Recorded in Support of SAL Experiment Showing Free-Float Interval

Head SAMS-FF, 50 Hz
fs=100 samples per second

Enhancement of Free Float Interval for Z-Axis
Data Set #31

KC-135 Free Float
April 27, 1999

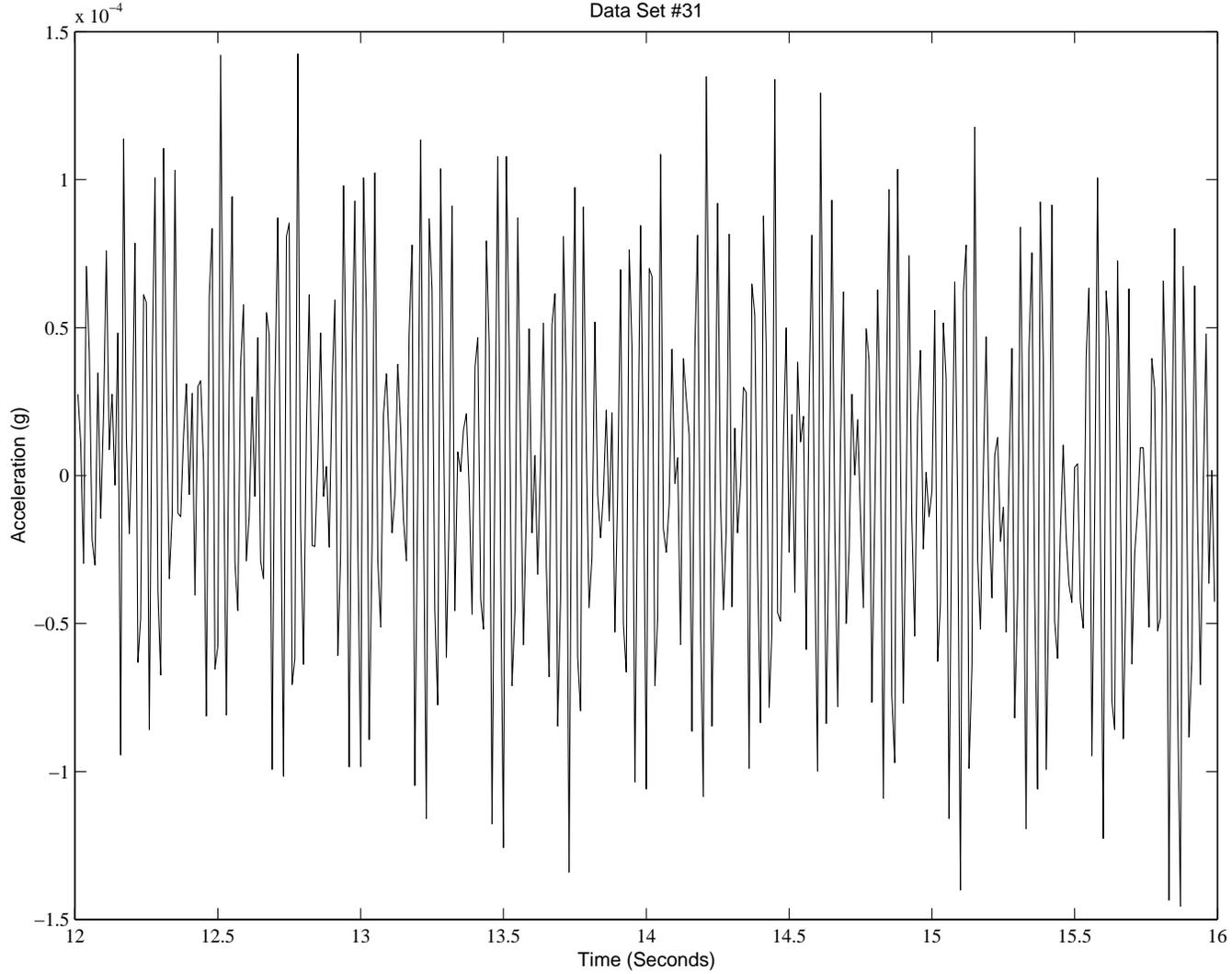


Figure 11-7

Figure 8-7: Enhancement of the Free Float Period for the Z-Axis